CASH BUYERS.—Notice.—We invite your attention to Goods in the following Departments, based spon the system of a division of labor, attended with light a user. penses: ry Department, under the management of Samuel

Grootch.
White Goods Department, under the management of Beerly M. S. O'Kesle.
Verkee Notion Department, under the discount. he S. Shelley Too'en Goods Department, under the direction of Darter

Carpet and Off Cloth Department, under the direction of Carpet and Oil Cooks Department, under the manage-ment of William Gardner.

Print and Gagham. American Domestic Goods, and Women's Dress Goods Departments, are managed by the respective buyers of our firm.

We shall be pleased to snow the assortments to close lealers, who can estimate the advantages of cleap TOWED MOULTON & PLIMPTON, Imperiers and Jobbers, No. 41 Broadway.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, has a va-

To Genin, No. 214 Broadway, has a varied assortment of the most fashionable fashics in his line. These which he offers for the criticism of the public will, he flatters himself, reflect credit not merely apon his perseverance, but upon american art. His splendid Four Bollar Hat is a taking of itself. His stock of Undress Rats, embracing the Kossuth Felt Hat, is complete and scapted for invelling or evening wear. In the Juvenile acapted for invelling or evening wear. In the Juvenile Department these hes face which may not be furnished with a new grace by a selection from his countless assorting the present attention is invited to the Riding Hats for Ledies, pinned and unplumed, of Black and Drab Beaver, which present a most graceful and attractive display.—One of evening wear. To the Laddes, Gentlemen, Youth, Chilren and all, Genin extends an inviation, in order that they may examane has stock as regards extent, variety, and excellence. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Pauls.

The ESPENCHED Hat this spring is peories in quality as in shape, in chappens as in beauty. This Hat he commends to the inspection of every gentleman who washes to select from the various styles before hubble the best and handsomest Hat of the season, and would just as leave pay \$2.35 for a superfice article as \$4 for one of second quality.

H. Espechalit.
No. 107 Nassau-st., cor. of Ann.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-SPRING STYLE .-

LEARY & Co.'s STYLE IN QUARTERLY ATTERNS.—Hate of the Quarterly Pattern, March. 1858, or gentlemen's wear, will trits hav be issued and sold by gary & Co. Leaders and Instrudences of Fashion, Nos. 3, and 5 Astor House, Breadway. Feb. 19.

Excelsion.-Beebe & Co., Fashionable latters, No. 156 Broadway.—The Spring Fashion for Gen-emen's Hats was introduced by BEESE & Co. Feb. 14. lats made to suit the tastee of sustemers at the shortest SPRING FASHIONS .- W. P. DAVID, No.

THE PROPLE'S HATTERS, No. 11 Park-

row, opposite the Astor.—The HAT FINISHERS UNION are now prepared to supply the public with the latest style of Hats, of their own manufacture, which they feel assured will please the most fastidious; and they are warranted in anying that, for style and elegance of proportion, they cannot be exceled. GENIN'S Spring Style of Hats were

introduced on Saturday, the 14th Feb. Gentlemen in want of a Hat superior in style and quantity are invited to call. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway. Spring Style of Hate and Caps now

ready, unsurpassed by any for beauty, durability or cheap ness, at the Old Price Store, No. 128 Canal-st. J. W. KELLOGG.

The Temperance movement is waking up the masses on both sides of the question, and so are PREMAN's Hats of the Soring Style. The people have taken a great liking te them, because they are not ealy beauniful, but as good for \$2 and \$3.50 as can be beught elsewhere for \$4 and \$5. Call at No. 90 Fulten at, and satisfy yourselves.

FREEMAN, Manufacturer.

SPRING HATS .- KNOX-No. 128 Fultonst. Only Four Dollars! Superb in quality, admirable in structure, becoming to the "human face divine," and as sheap as the cheapest and a good sight better than she

GENTLEMEN'S HATS .- BIRD, corner Pine and Massau et., will introduce the Spring style of Hat This Day. Fearing no rival in the departments of taste or manufacture, he is willing to effount his fabrics to the in-spection of the critical and discriminating purchaser.— BIRD, cerner Pine and Nassau St. February 19, 1834.

HATE-SPRING FASHION.-WARNOCK'S. No. 275 Broadway, Irving House, have now ready the Spring Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats. The gratifying approval of the character and style of Hats emanating from our establishment, as manifected in an extensive and rapidly increasing popularity, is mamustakable evidence of their merit.

PROF. WILLIAMS gives another of his Unique and Wonderful Entertainment on Mental Alchemy This Evenine, at Mctropolitan (late Tripler) Hall, at 7 o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents; Children, half price. "The whole world and the rest of mankind" should make it a point to attend, and no mustake, if they wish to be amused.

SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY -Office SONORA (OLD MINING COMPANY—Unice Ro: 66 Beaver st., New-York, room No. 4. Capital Block, \$300,000—ahares \$100 each. The books of sub-scription for stock in this Company are now opened at their edips, where parties desirous of becoming interested may precure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization and By-Laws, and any mormation relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. The enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the most valuable mines in Calsfornia, located, or Wood's Creek, near the City of Sonora, Taulumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work

vessel at an early day. This the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor, and a view to profit from the business of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter mbe a calculation of probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that companies already in operation with good machinery, have been emineally successful. The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the immediate supervision of R. S. Kino, Esq. the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Minning Company's Chrown as Peak's Mill," which has produced such astoniabing results, and will be twice the size of that catablishment. The employees in all responsible positions will be chareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity, and required to give bonds with sureties, in such sums as will be desmes sufficient to guard the interests of shareholders.

Persons residing out of the city may obtain stack.

eats of shareholders.

Persons residing out of the city may obtain stock, pamphists, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, postpaid, by mail.

D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS. Treasurer.

The Hudson River Building Assoeast of the thicken and the vin ward, is filling prapidly, and will no doubt be a most beneficial institution. The trustees are prominent cit zens of the Ward, and their well known business habits is a guarante of its success. A public meeting will be held at 4. 413 Broadway, on Monday Evening next. Sylva 5. Ward is President. (New-York Express.

ESTABLISTED 1825 .- In this, the twen-Establis and concares as successors to the original proprietors of the only Katabishment in the City in the year the only Katabishment in the City in the year that a shigh was projected and successfully carried out, as idea of a supply of solely first quality Ready-made Garments, it behaves us to sanamine in the confidence of our apperience, not withstanding the efforts that have been made to equal our productions, that we still continue to keep on hand the best assortment of Keady-made Clothings to be had in this market, to which we would solicit the attendion of those who, in cases of emergency or otherwise, require a first-rate suit, at prices which must esting the discerning that ours are the most economical if not the lowest priced goods.

As usual, a supply of the newest and most desirable fabrics will enable us to snawer the requirements of those pre-ferring articles made to measure, is which department the best telent is employed.

W. T. JENNINGS & CO.

No. 23 Broadway; American Hote!

Union Hall Wholesale Clothing Warshouse, corner Fulton and Nassau-ts., New York.
The attention of Southern and Western merchants visiting this city, is respectfully invited to our immense state of of Spring and Summer Clothang, which embraces all the new and destrable styles of goods, suitable for the season, manufactured by compensat workmen, and cut in the mest elegant and modern style, and at prices which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. N. B.—A large assortment of Boys' Clothing constantly on hand.

P. L. ROUERS.

No two figures are precisely alike, and it is only by a sciontific process that the eract size of the neck, was and chest can be gaged. Green, No. 1 Autor-House, by a new and beautiful system of measure-ment, is enabled to fit every variety of form as truly as if nature had fashioned the garment as well as the person of the wearer. His shirts made to measure are the most per-fect and exquisite articles ever seen in New-York.

To DEALERS IN HOSIERY .- Your own inturest secure by purchasing the unrivaled heavy styles of Mose and Half Hose now being offered, by the case or dozen, at the manufacturers and importers, Bay & Adams, No. 57 William et.

"FIGURES CAN'T LIE."- BUILDING AS-** FIGURES CAN'T LIE. — DUILDING Associations TRIUMPRANT—As unusual effort having been made in certain quarters to mislead the public untail in reference to RUILDING ASSOCIATIONS, the thousands whe are instelled in the master are informed that The Sussies Courier of March 14 will contain a plain, practical, and addinguishly reptraction of all the faliations missatements that have been made in various papers respecting the principles of Building Associations, and the managurent of the many Companies now in existence in this City.

Mechanical shapers, working man, and the industrious

iducted. Funday Courier is published at No. 15Sprace-st., and procured at any nown depot.

LOOK AT THIS! - Patent Tapestry, In-rain Carpeting, precisely the same as were embitted at the World's Fair, magnificent designs of the mast surgeous colors, at a reduction of 25 per cent. from former prices, at its as Amanusous, No. 25 Bewery. They are decidedly a ment curionity; by all means go and see them.

CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS AND MINERS a institut to examine BARHON BROTHER's Portable Elast statem for extracting gold from quarts rocks, and for all her making operation. They are the most effective Fur-sice in use. Also, Barron Bress. Portable Furyes. Both a be seen in use at the Warercome, No. 66 Dunne-st.

BOSTON PIANO-FORTES -T. GILBERT & BOSTON PIANO-FORTES.

Co.'s Walerooms, No. 311 Broadway, opposite Broadway Bark and Theaster, where an extensive assortment of these celebrated Pianos, with or without the Edma, may be found; all if which have the Iren Frames and are ware found; all if which have the Iren Frames and are ware found; and the standary climate. The trade supplied on liberal terms. A large number of good second hand Fianus for sale cheep. Pinnos to left tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS.

BOSTON PIANO-FORTES -The largest DOSTON FIRNO-FORTES THE HIGGS assorts ent of Pisnos in this city is to be found at the warerooms of T. Gilbert & Co., No 133 Broadway, opposite Broadway Bask and Theser, and will be sold at great bergains. These Pianos have the metallic frame, and warnants to stand any climate. Dealers applied on liberal terms. Second Pianos for sale cheap. Pianos to let tuned and repaired.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS.-Great bargains in Pia-

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, LACES, of the latest importations, just received in store and for sale, wholesale and retail, at low prices. Also, a con-signment of India Shawls, much under value. Also, Lin-TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway.

CARPETINGS, &C .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY.

Velvet Carpets 10s. to 15s. Tapestry Ingrains. 6s. to 7s. Tapestry do. 7s. to 15s. Rapestry Ingrains. 6s. to 7s. Brussels do. 7s. to 15s. Rapestry de. 5s. to 6s. Brussels do. 7s. to 10s. Extra fine do. 4s. to 5s. Tinsee ply do. 7s. to 9s (Cot & Wool de 1 s.d. to 3s. Also Floor Oil Cloths 3 to 2s feet wide, and a chaice assortment of all other goods connected with the trade, from 10 to 20 per cent. less than last year's prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING .- PETERson & HUMPHERY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., in order to make room for their spring purchases and importations, will sell the balance of their winter stock, togather with their large purchase at the late large auction sale, consisting of rich Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and superfine Carpeting at 15 per cent less than former prices. Housekeepers and ethers should avail themselves of this opportunity for obtaining great bargains.

Merchants, Manufacturers and business men generally can make a choice selection and advertise in the leading journals of the whole country at the Agency of V. B. PALMER, who is the appointed and authorized Agent of the publishers to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions at their lowest rates. Agency, Tribune Buildings.

F FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

Dr. PHINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAMILY

To THE PUBLIC -One bottle of Dr. WATTS' Nervous Antidote can be had to test its wonderful properties in Consumption and other diseases, without cost if not found to be beneficial in the case Office No. 102 Nassau-st. Zieber's, Phila-Greenwich at. Dépôt No. 102 Nassau-st. Zieber's, Phila-

B-Patient and you will be rid of B-Wise and purchase Costan's Exterminator—
B-Sure you buy it at No. 444 Broadway—
B-Trusfol, Mice, Roaches, An's and Bedbugs will

leave—
B—Ware of Humbugs. For Costar's the Genuine—
B—Brudent and you will buy no Counterfeits—
B—Cause Costar has no peddlers—
B—Uy it at Costan's Vermin and Insect Exterminator
Dépôt, No. 444 Broadway, wholesale and retail.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

e sent in before 9 e'clock on Saturday evening To Correspondents.

A Foreigner who comes into the country before he is 18, cannot become a citizen without being naturalized, but he is exempt from the necessity of declaring his intentions beforehand.

For Europe. The U. S. Mail steamship Franklin, Capt. Wotton, will leave this port TO DAY, at noon, for Havre and Southampton. The Semi-Weekly Tribune, containing all the latest news, can be had at the Desk, This Morning, in wrappers ready for mailing.

Congress .- In the United States Senate, being Private Bill day, nothing of public interest was done. Adjourned till Monday.

The House managed to disgrace itself. The telegraph this morning informe us of anticipated duels and a scarcity of Pork! An almost frightful accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad last night.

A Most Disgraceful Fracas.

The 'union and harmony' secured by the passage and maintenance of the Fugitive Slave Law were freshly illustrated yesterday in the House of Representatives by a fight between Messrs, Brown and Wilcox, both Members from Mississippi, slaveholders and 'Democrats,' but Brown belonging to the 'State Rights' and Wilcox to the 'Union' wing of the party. We refer our readers to full particulars of the fray in the telegraphed proceedings of the House.

-The worst part of the affair is the light manner in which it was passed over by the House as with former outrages of the kind. Here are two men, both under the highest obligations to behave themselves, indulging in an exhibition of their temper and breeding which deeply, cruelly disgraces and injures their country-injures it worse than does the peculator who steals \$100,-000 from the Treasury. Yet they are let off without even a reprimand, as was the ruffian Borland by the Senate, on the occasion of his breaking Mr. Kennedy's nose by a blow of his fist some days ago. Thus brawls and blackguard displays are incited by the perfect impunity which they receive at the hands of Congress.

It only remains for the People to act worthily in the premises. A House which thus permits the Nation to be disgraced by its Members without remonstrance makes the guilt and shame its own, and should be dealt with accordingly.

We this morning publish entire the Speech which Gov. SEWARD delivered in the Senate on Tuesday last, upon the great question of America's duty to the cause of Liberty and National Independence in other lands. The particular theme was naturally the claims of Hungary for our intervention to protest against, and protect her from, that Russian invasion which has once overthrown her people and threatens to do it again in case of their uprising. But Gov. Seward never discusses a special topic without reference to principles of universal magnitude and importance, and in this case he brings to his work a maturity of thought, a breadth of research, and a classical elegance and force of statement which make his speech a model in its kind. Many will disagree with his positions; many will find that he goes too far ; some that he does not go far enough; but his speech will be read by them both; it will find an echo wherever among the People there beats unfettered by prejudice a manly and generous heart : and it will lend a fresh hope to the exile and the oppressed longing for the dawn of liberty upon their beloved and enchained native

THE NEWS PROM EUROPE has no startling feature. The French despot holds his own. The new British Ministry has opened its career with a moderate and pelitie declaration of its policy. It adheres to protection, but will not attempt to force it wires at Albany and demonstrate the great-upon the country at the present moment, at the expense of a dissolution of Parliament on the Treasury. Then follows the con-

will await the result of the regular election, and in the meanwhile will administer affairs without any marked change from their previeus course. This election, in the due course of things, will follow after the present session, which is the sixth of the present Parliament. That body is elected for seven years, but the usage is to dissolve it previous to the seventh session, even without any special reason, so that its regular duration is in fact but six years. And while thus not urging the main question of party warfare, Lord Derby gives notice that he shall abandon Lord John Russell's Reform bill, and shall not bring in any such measure as the bill to establish a system of National Schools promised by the late Premier. In the view of the present Government, the only good education is one founded on the study of the Scriptures, and the Church of England, acting through its parochial elergy, the best possible means for conferring it. With regard to foreign policy, the line of conduct marked out in Lord Granville's late circular to the Continental Governments will be achered to, while the refugees in

allowed to conspire against the powers that have banished them from home. From Prussia we have the report of extreme distress from the scarcity of food. The famine is felt even in Berlin. German politics maintain their usual monstony.

England are warned that they will not be

We learn from Paris that The Trib. une is honored by confiscation at the hands of the present French Government. Copies sent by mail are not received, and the bundles of news agents are opened in order that the offensive journal may be seized and prevented from instilling into any body's mind that hatred and contempt which are the desert of the murderous usurper who holds that country in abject bondage. We can only say that, by telling the truth about him and his doings, we have done our best to deserve such treatment at his hands.

Connecticut-the Stake Stuck!

The friends of THE MAINE LAW in Connecticat have put themselves on the record. They have solemply declared that they will vote for candidates favorable to the great measure of protection and reformation they ask for, and will not vote for candidates who, by open declaration or obstinate silence, stand opposed to that measure .-Which candidates are in one of these categories and which in the other, so far as State Officers are concerned, they have also plainly set forth, so that each voter who does not wish to be ignorant must know precisely how his vote, for one ticket or the other, will bear potentially on the overshadowing question of Grog-shop Suppression and Temperance Reform.

The issue is thus suspended on the fidelity of Temperance Men to their convictions. If they vote as they know they should vote, in order to secure the overthrow of the Rum Traffie, their efforts must triumph, and the Maine Law become the law also of Connecticut within the next three months. If many of them choose to hold this question subordinate to party names and 'usages'-to 'go it blind' for Party, regardless of the cry which comes up to their ears from crowded Alms-Houses. expanding Prisons and multiplying widows and orphans, divested of their all by the Liquor Traffic, they will of course sur-

selling interest. For that interest will not sleep nor spareit will laugh at party names and spells, and act with a single eye to its own prosperity and perpetuity. No man who is resolved to live by selling or die by drinking Liquor will care one straw for the party differences involved, save as they can be turned to the advantage of their business or their appetites. There are many who sell and drink, who do not care for the business or habit, and are willing to give it up if the public shall so require; these will not be controlled by the Rum question ; but the great mass of determined sellers and inveterate tipplers will be. They will fight this battle to the death, and give no quarter if they are vic-

Temperance Men of Connecticut! shall the Maine Law stand or fall with you? Answer decisively at the Polls!

The Horse-Leech's Daughters. A majority of the Colleges and nominal Universities of our State are now suitors to the Legislature for donations from the Treasury, and a platoon of Presidents and other influential dignitaries are, or recently have been, in Albany, boring in behalf of one or another of these applications. , Ultimately, they will all be combined in one general bill, and a desperate effort made to force them through.

We trust this effort will be defeated. We know no valid reason for taxing the People of New-York in support of these institutions; we feel the force of many reasons bearing against it. Among the most obvieus of these is the inevitable want of proportion between the services rendered and the bounty received. The College poores in reputation and in students will naturally be most voracious in its assaults on the Treasury; while that which imparts the most thorough education will naturally have most individual support and be least anxious to quarter itself on the State. Then the habit of fooking to the Treasury instead of its own proper resources for support cannot fail to exert a pemicious influence. The best President will be, not he who can best govern and teach, but he who can pull most

Colleges -already 'thicker than toads after a shower'-whereby the possibility of attaching to any one of the weaklings a toler. ably efficient Faculty is precluded. But Time would fail for the enumeration of all the grounds of fatal objection to the system of capricious yet prodigal bounty to Colleges upon which our State has been impelled. Let us have a final end of it, and that speedily. If the State is to give more to Colleges

at all, we insist that it shall do so on the basis already adopted in the distribution of its bounty to Academies-the whole sum it thinks proper to give being apportioned among them at so much per pupil to each. But we cannot discover any adequate justification for distributing public money to Colleges on any basis whatever. We would make the fullest and most liberal provision practicable for Common Schools and make a fair allowance for the due education of Teachers in Academies and Normal Schools, and there stop. We think the People, if allowed to vote directly on the subject, would say No to any proposition to tax them for the purpose of giving a 'liberal Education,' so called, to some two or three theusand youths drawn in good part from the more fortunate classes, and we believe that in so doing they would vote exactly right. We protest against endowing colleges with one more dollar from the Treasury of our State.

The Alleged Canal Frauds.

The Legislative Committee appointed to

nquire into the alleged frauds in the recent Canal lettings have reported the testimony taken before them, without however showing that such frauds were practiced. George Law swears that there was not the slightest collusion between him and Mr. SEYMOUR, the late State Engineer; that no conversation nor negotiations of any kind took place between them on the matter; that Mr. SEYMOUR has no interest of any sort in his contract, nor he any in the Railroad enterprises, or in any other business in which Mr. SEYMOUR in engaged; and that no public officer or member of the Legislature is, to his knowledge, in any way interested in the lettings, or has been so interested. Ex-Secretary MORGAN estifies to the same points. A. B. DICKINSON, a pidder and contractor, testifies that he knows of nothing on which the suspicion of personal interest or of fraud on the part of any member of the late Canal or letting Boards could be grounded. FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, late Auditor of the Canal Department, gives the same testimony, and so do all the witnesses examined as to that question. Attorney-General CHATFIELD is the chief party who testifies to any offer or refusal of a bribe, and he,-doomed as he is to have his virtue assailed by such temptations,-swears that one CALVIN T. CHAMBERLAIN offered him a thousand dollar bill to get for him a reasonable amount of work. This proposal CHATFIELD rejected, and opposed Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's bid when before the Board. They were, however, supported by Mr. FOLLETT and finally CHAMBERLAIN got about \$60,000 worth of work, Mr. CHATFIELD not seeing fit to expose his rascality before the Board, and in fact, is rather sorry to tell of it now. Mr. FOLLETT also swears that Mr. STILLSON offered him two thousand dollars in behalf of J. W. GOODRICH, as a bribe for section No. 206, but STILLSON was sent off with a flea in his ear. and Goodrich got no contract at all. The same STILLSON, who has for some time been, and still is, Engineer of the Western Division, and who was present with the Board when it was decided to whom the contracts should be awarded, states that they began with the lowest bidder in each case and went through the whole list of proposers, discussing their offers and competen cy to execute them. More attention was paid to the personal qualifications and ability of the bidder than to the security offered. The job given to GEORGE Law is the most difficult ever let in the State, requiring a heavy outlay in tools and machinery before commencing it. Mr. Law's offer was \$46,000 below the Engineer's estimate, and lower, Mr. STILLSON thinks, than the work can be done. As far, then, as the evidence

It is, however, abundantly proved that con tracts were awarded on political grounds. Mr CHARLES COOK testifies that the Atterney-General proposed in writing to a meeting of his (Cook's) friends in the Board, where Lieut. Gov CHURCH was present, "that if they would agree to allot to GEORGE LAW contracts for work to the amount of \$1,500,000, and allow Lt. Gov. CHURCH to take care of his friends in the West, and vote those two through the Board first, and divide the balance of the work between the two political parties equally, that then he would join in making the allotment; and stated that this proposition was a ine que non. This proposal the members present declined, and so returned an answer to Chatfield." "A second note was received from the Attorney General by the Lieut, Governor, which he read to the members present. In this note Mr. CHATFIELD proposed that contracts for work to the amount of \$1,000,000 be awarded to GEORGE Law, and that CHURCH be allowed to take care of his friends in the West, the balance of the work to be divided equally between the two political parties; this being done he would join in making the allotment and help carry it through the Board, and said this was his ultimatum." These proposals were declined and another allotment made, whereat CHATFIELD, in his indignant virtue, announced that he should apply for relief on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law! This identical CHATFIELD, according to the testimony of N. E. PATN, a Whig who obtained section 255 at 18 cents per cubic yard, for embankment, proposed to allot that section to E. PESHINE SMITH, another bidder, and also a Whig, at 20 cents. This shows that he took a reasonable view of things, and was disposed to give all parties a fair grab at the speils, if his fmends could but have a good chance with the There is, then, no more doubt that political

goes, there is a complete failure to establish any

raud or corruption on the part of the officers

considerations were powerful in determining the awards than there is that they were not n all cases made to the lowest bidders. But, before complaining of these facts, we must inquire whether, as they stand, the contracts are, on the whole, favorable to the interests of the State. We are persuaded that they are. They are so made that they will be executed without the probability of any application to the Legislature for additional allowances, and at an aggregate cost considerably inferior to the estimates on which the law for the more speedy enlargement was based.

contract, testifies to having been disgusted with what he eaw there. We do not wonder at it, We have pever heard of a great body of applicants, either for public contracts or public offices, that would not turn the stomach of any man of independent and upright instincts. The meanness, the petty intriguing, the fawning and lying that abound on such occasions, are truly disgusting. But we see no reason to suppose that they were more abundant or more nauseous at this time than at others. Indeed, it is our conviction that in point of rascality and contemptible chicanery the great crowd of applicants and agents gathered at Albany by the Canal lettings, was rather better than that usually assembled for such purposes. This was due to the fact that the usual gang of harpies was then increased by the presence of a great variety of lawyers, editors and other gentlemen comparatively green in the business. We are far from desiring to apologize for anybody who has sinned in this connection, but those who attempt to fix upon the Whig members of the late Board the charge of bribery and corruption in these lettings, have utterly failed of their surpose. Decidedly, the party who comes off worst from this trial is Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, the Loco-Foco Attorney-General of the State.

GOV. SEWARD AND THE IRISH .- The Herald has had several telegraph dispatches from Washington stating that the Irishmen of Washington had refused to invite Gov. Seward to the approaching St. Patrick's Day dinner in that city. The contrary is the fact. The question was brought up several times, and each time a majority voted to invite Mr. Seward as their truest and most constant friend. Unfortunately there are a few Irishmen in Washington so blind in their prejudices that they formerly refused to drink O'Connell's health, because he advocated freedom for Americans as well as Irishmen! Gov. Seward has committed no crime by which he expects to escape similar pitiful exhibitions of spite. But the great body of Irishmen in Washington know and appreciate their friends

How Town Meetings are Carried.

Our readers already know that the Whigs have generally lost ground in our Town Elections this spring, and we have already stated why. Here is a further illustration :

FISHKILL, Dutchess Co., is a large town, containing some 9,000 inhabitants and some 1,200 to 1,500 voters. The actual Whig majority therein ranges from 40 to 100. At the Town Election on last Tuesday, three tickets were run, with the following result:

Supervisor Whig.

Town Clerk 388
Justice 390
Collector 204 Temperance. Opposition.
191 438
on both [466] tickets.
185 411
176 420
170 413 -Here are all the officers but the least im-

portant carried by the Sham Democracy, backed y the Rum interest, in a township which would have given at least 50 Whig majority and 100 for -Legislators at Albany! you clearly ought to take this distracting and feud-creating License

Rev. Abel C. Thomas, widely known as an able Universalist preacher and writer, crosses the Atlantic soon on a mission from his brethren in Continental tour. He will write regularly for The Christian Ambassador of this City.

question out of our Town Meetings. Will you

The Express is indignant at our parsgraph about Yager. The Express takes sides with the convict. We uphold the verdict of the law till that verdict is shown to be unjust.

Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, one of the most eminent Universalist clergymen, formerly o this City, is about to visit California and Oregon as

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Honover and Beaver-ste. IXXIId CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, March 12, 1852. The Senate commenced business at a

Mr. HAMLIN made a personal explana-Mr. Hamlin made a personal explanation. On the 18th February the Committee on Commerce reported a bill relating to the better security
of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in
whole or in part by steam, and subsequently several
memorials and resolutions upon the subject of overcrowded Galifornia vessels were referred to that
Committee. He had on behalf of that Committee
asked to be discharged from the consideration of
those memorials, because a bill had been already
reported on the subject. His reason for asking to
be discharged had never been reported in the papers,
and the people and Legislature of Maine had been
alarmed, believing, as they do, that the Committee
intended te give the subject no attention at all. He
therefore thought it advisable to make this explanation.

The Private Calendar was then taken up, and 10 bills of no public interest whatever were ordered to be engrossed.

The bill making an appropriation to complete the Cemetery near the City of Mexico, was

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, March 12, 1852.

CAPITOL ENLARGEMENT.

The House went into Committee of the Whole en the state of the Union, and proceeded to consider the Senate resolution authorizing the con-tinuance of the work on the two wings of the Cap-

Mr. STARTON (Ky.) was instructed to move an appropriation of \$500,000, to be expended between this time and the 30th June, 1853. The work has been commensed—he could not doubt the intention of Congress to complete it—\$100,000 have already been expended.

already been expended.

Mr. Woodward (S. C.) would like to know when the Special Committee appointed to examine the foundation walls would make their report, and what the report is likely to be. The question whether there shall be an appropriation at all, or what the amount shall be, would be affected by the report.

Mr. McNair (Pa.) replied, the report will be made a feet week. The investigation to come and the statement was the second of the se

be made next week. The investigation is going on regularly, and the Committee, on examination, found the walls in a dreadful condition, which astonished Mr. FLORENCE (Pa.) asked his colleague

whether there was not testimony before the Committee showing the strength and espacity of the foun-

Mr. McNAIR replied, there is contradic-tory testimony. After the testimony was given, the Committee examined the walls for themselves, and were very much disappointed in the badly construct-ed foundation. Mr. STANTON (telegraph don't say wheth-

Mr. STANTON (telegraph don't say whether Ky. or Tenn.) said there was a description of cattle who, disappointed at having failed in ascuring contracts, came here to harass the House-he had almost said mislend intelligent members of Cengress, if possible. He (Stanton) then spoke of the work, which he insisted was admirably done. He knew something about buildings, for he worked 12 years at his trace and knew something about mortar-well tempered mortar-for he was a good tempered man. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brown (Miss.) made a party speech, taking a retrospect of the rise, progress, &c. of the

MIT. BROWN (MISS.) made a party speech, taking a retrospect of the rise, progress, &c., of the Southern Rights movement, which went down from the time the first Union Convention was held in Mississippi. If he was called upon to write the ephlaph, it would be "requisesnt in pace." He would not make merry over the tomb of an old friend. He believed that the movement was made in a patriotic spurit, and was calculated to preserve the rights of the States; that, in the language of a facetious friend, like Peter Pringle's pig.

desgue (Mr. Wilcox) had, in rather bad taste, spoken of the Old Line Democrate as trying to sneak bask into the Democratic party. They were never out of the party; but Mr. Wilcox and his associates put themselves outside the pale of the Democracy by joining the Union party, which, being composed of men of the Whig and Democratic parties, had no right to appoint Delegates to the Democratic Convention.

wention.

Mr. Willox (Miss.) rose and said.—I was informed that I was to be denounced, this morning by my friend, for I had esteemed him as such, and he is such, but really the storm his passed. His missiles are weak, and have fallen harmless at my feet. My colleague says that a Secession party in Mississippi existed in a chimera, and that there was no party of Secession. I had thought that the gentleman has too high a regard for truth to make a ceclaration so void of truth. [Sensation.]

Mr. Brown-I desire to ask my colleague does he mean to say I have been guilty of a falsehood I the inference may be left in the minds of

Mr. Wilcom -I have spoken boldly; my language cannot be misunderstood on that point.

Mr. Brown—Do you mean to say that
what I have stated is false! [Looking sternly at his

Mr. Wilcox-If you mean to say that there is nobody in Mississippi in favor of se

The last word was scarcely uttered before Brown drew of and planted a blow in Wilcor's face. Wilcor returned it, and bo h clenched. In a moment the House and gallaries were thrown into the wildest alarm and contusion, those in the galleries stretching over to see the fight, while the members jumped from their desks and fisw to the scene of conflict. Several moments clapsed before the belligerents were separated. Brown with difficulty was removed 30 feet from his antagonist. Wilcor jumped upon his desk crying, "I can whip him—let me go," brandishing his arms in the air.

Cries of "where's the Sergeant at Arms " "Stop the fighting!"

Cries of "where's the Sergeant at Arms" "Stop
the fighting"
"My God! has Wilcox got a knife!"
"No!"
A hundred volces joined in the confusion, calling
for the Sergeant at Arms, the officers, &c.
Several of the pages were knocked over in their
citement. The greatest alarm prevailed.
During these proceedings the Speaker hurried in
the resumed the chair, knocking and demanding
off.

Mr. BAYLY's voice was heard above the

din, saying, "I demand that the Sergeant-at-Arms take those persons into custody."

The SPEAKER continued knocking, saying in the intervals. "The Chair (knock) will hear (knock) no proposition until order is restored (Knock, knock) He then requested the Sergean-at-Arms and other officers to perform their duty.

Mr. McLanahan, (Pa.)—Let the Chair-man of the Committee make his report. (Cries of "No," "no," order] No,""no," order)
The SPEAKER—The report will be received when order is restored. He earnestly appealed to gentlemen to take their seats.

Mr. RICHARDSON (III.) -I was going to Five minutes or more elapsed, when amid comparative quiet the Chuirman of the Com-mittee reported progress.

Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C.) offered a Resolu-

tion to close the debate in one hour after the House shall again go into Committee. A question of order Mr. McMullen (Va.) moved to lay the

olution on the table - but the question was nega Mr. Brown (Miss.) asked the general consent of the House to make a personal explanation. (Cries, "agreed, agreed"—"nobody objects".)

The Speaker requested gentlemen to

me their seats. Mr. Brown then said: During the six

Mr. Brown then said: During the six years I have occupied a seat on this floor, I am not sensible of having violated decorum, or committed sny breach on the rules of the House. I deeply and painfully regret that there should have been a necessity for my doing so now. I shall not recur to the circumstances under which I was induced to perpetrate the act in the presence of the House—which I know was a breach of its rules—a violation of parliamentary decorum—and a thing I would not have been guilty of, except under a very pressing and extraordinary necessity. I apologize to the flowes sincerely, earnestly, from my heart. I apologize to the representatives of the people, and express to them my deep and heartfelt regret that I engaged in any transaction which by possibility can cast discredit on the Councils of the Nation. More than this I cannot say. The House, I trust, will receive the apology. I throw my self on the indulgence of the country and sak its patdon. I offer the guarantee which a past life in the service of my country affords, that a like occurrence will not again take place, unless under some other very extraordinary and unusual provocation. I am the last man to violate decorum in the smallest particular, much less violate it in so flagrant a manner as to attract the attention of the House.

Mr. Willcox (Miss.) said, it is a mat-Mr. Wilcox (Miss.) said, it is a mat-

Mr. Wilcox (Miss.) said, it is a matter of regret that I rise so soon after having become identified with this body, to make an apology for a breach of its rules. During the time I have been a member of this House. I have endeavored, so far as in me lies, to discharge all the duties devolving upon me as a Representative and to comply strictly and rigidly with the rules and regulations governing this House: that the quiet repose of this deliberative body has been disturbed, is to me a matter of heatfelt sorrow. I tender an apology, I mean what I say as the language of my heart. I intended an disparagement to the Representatives of this Nation, and enter my disclaimer to this effect. But as my honerable colleague alluded indirectly to the unpleasant difficulty, permit me to say I consider the wrong and outrage offered, justified me in the course I purdifficulty, permit me to say I consider the wrong and outrage offered, justified me in the course I pur-

and cutrage offered, justified me in the course I pursued. I have nothing further to say, except to claim the indulgence and forgiveness of you who are magnanimous and generous.

Mr. JOHNSON (Ark.)—I move that the gentlemen be excused. Do I understand they have been arrested by order of the House?

Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C.) said there were no proceedings yet, and he hoped none would be found necessary.

The SPEAKER said the Sergeant-at-Arms Mr. Johnson (Ark.)—I withdraw the

The resolution to terminate the debate

in one hour after the House shall again go into Committee was adopted. Several ineffectual motions were made to adjourn until Monday, and, after much con the House adjourned till to morrow.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, March 12, 1852. Mr. Conger introduced a bill designat-ing Holidays to be observed in the acceptance of Bills of Exchange.

Mr. COOLEY reported a bill relative to Sight Drafts of Exchange, &c. Private Claims were taken up in Com-A bill for the relief of W. W. Niles was

Several amendments were made to the

Mr. McMurray moved to strike out the Mr. Cooley took the floor in favor of

this motion, and in a long argument sustained the position he assumed.

ASSEMBLY.

Consent was asked to grant Gerrit Smith
the use of the Assembly Chamber to deliver an address in favor of the Maine Liquor Law.
Mr. Van Santvoord objected. Mr. LAKE then asked that the special der be suspended for ten minutes, for the purpose reading the order of resolutions. Carried—56 to 20. Mr. O'KEEPE moved that the bill to in-

Pending this motion, the time of the sus-

peasion of the special order expired, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the SPECIAL ORDER. The House resolved itself into Commit tee of the Whole upon the Special Order of the Day, being the consideration of Private Claims

Several bills were acted on, when the Committee rose and reported.

Mr. A. SMITH moved that the Special

order be suspended for five minutes, to consider the resolution granting the use of the Assembly Chamber to Gerrit Smith, this evening, to deliver an adcress. Carried—Ayes 46.

Mr. Walsh meved to amend, by also granting the use of the chamber on Monday evening, to Prof. Mitchell. Accepted. The question being upon the adoption of

ion, as amend

the resolution, as amended,
Mr. Monroe epposed the resolution. Not
that he objected to the personal character of Mr.
Smith, but he was an individual who did not recognize the Constitution of the United States, and he
desired not to hear any such in this Hall, or else-Mr. Monnoe referred to a report of a

speech of Mr. Snow, at a meeting in New York, in which it was stated that he had voted against his claim to a seat on temperance grounds. This he denied.

Mr. Galk moved an amendment, that a

inke Peter Pringle's pig,

"When it lived it lived in clover.

And when it died it died all ever." [Laughter]

He then passed on to speak of Mississippi. His coland a special election. The Government stant and most baleful multiplication of One witness who went to Albany to obtain a